Indiana State Sentinel.

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY 26, 1849

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS. FOR GOVERNOR, JOSEPH A. WRIGHT OF PARKE COUNTY. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR JAMES H. LANE OF DEARBORN COUNTY. FOR CONGRESS-FIFTH DISTRICT. WILLIAM J. BROWN MARION COUNTY DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Senator, HENRY BRADY. For Representatives, WILLIAM ROBSON, ISAAC W. HUNTER. For Clerk, WILLIAM STEWART. For Associate Judges, SAMUEL CORY.

For Co. Com'r., 3d District, THOS. F. STOUT. For Assessor, TOLIVER L. HARLIN.

FREE SOIL NOMINATIONS.

JAMES H. CRAVENS, of Ripley County. FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR, JOHN W. WRIGHT, of Cass County.

JAMES H. LANE, The Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, will meet his opponent at his appointments in the counties of Madison, Delaware, Grant, Howard, Tipton, Clinton, Boone and Hendricks, and will address his fellow-citizens of the

Morgan, at Martinsville, on Thursday, July 26, 1 o'clock.

Johnson, at Franklin, on Friday, July 27, 1 o'clock.

Bartholomew, at Columbus, on Saturday, July 28, 1 o'clock.

Jackson, at Brownstown, on Monday, July 30, 1 o'clock.

Lawrence, at Bedford, on Tuesdey, July 31, 1 o'clock. Washington, at Salem, on Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1 o'clock. Clark, at Charlestown, on Thursday, Aug. 2, 1 o'clock. Jefferson, at Madison, on Friday, Aug. 3, 1 o'clock.

Switzerland, at Vevay, on Saturday, Aug. 4, 1 o'clock.
All are invited to attend. The friends in the different counties are requested to make appointments in the evening of each day, so it will not prevent Mr. Lane from meeting his appointments the next day. July 17, 1849.

A letter from Hon. JOS. A. WRIGHT, the Democratic candidate for Governor, authorizes us to make the following appointments for public speaking, which he will attend in person:

Franklin, Johnson County, Friday July 27, 1 o'clock Shelbyville, Shelby co., Saturday July 28, 1 o'clock. Brookville, Franklin co., Tuesday, July 31, 1 o'clock. Liberty, Union co., Wednesday, Aug. 1, 1 o'clock. Connersville, Fayette co., Thursday, Aug. 2, 1 o'cl. Rushville, Rush co., Friday, Aug. 3, 1 o'clock.

TPAs the notice is very short, it is hoped our democratic friends into whose hands this may fall, will be active in circulating this notice and procuring good audiences for Mr. Wright.

Hon. Wm. J. Brown,

The Democratic candidate for Congress, in the 5th District, is expected to address his fellow-citizens of "the family." Hamilton county, at Noblesville, on Saturday, Aug. 4, at 10 o'clock, and at Westfield, same day, at 4 o'clock. Democrats, Free Soilers, Whigs, all, every

See the advertisement of Messrs. Brentano & Rump, in another column of to-day's paper. We are assured that the articles they advertise are of the very best manufacture, and offered at prices remarkably

THE CHOLERA. - We are rejoiced to be able to report a very decided decrease of cholera both at Cincinnati and St. Louis, the two places where it has raged with the most fearful fatality. The St. Louis Union of the 20th says-

"The returns for the four first days of the present week, beginning with Sunday, present a smaller list of deaths than for three or four weeks past. The number of interments on Sunday were 58, Monday 61, Tuesday 61, Wednesday 50. This is a falling off of about half from the greatest fatality of the cholera, and may be regarded as affording fair grounds of anticipation that it will be henceforth on the decline."

At Cincinnati, on the 21st, the deaths were 36; on the 22d, 32. This is a falling off of about one half, and is very encouraging. The Richmond, Ind., Jeffersonian reports several

additional cases and deaths in that town. The following is from the Jeffersonian:

CHOLERA IN THE COUNTRY .- We hear of the prevalence of this disease in different parts of the surrounding country. In the southern part of Randolph Eight or ten persons have died in that neighborhood within the last week. In the neighborhood of Williamsburg and Economy there have been several deaths. We have also heard of several other deaths in the vicinity of Boston. Their names as far as we do so. have been able to learn are, Jos. Stanley, Nicholas Druly, and Harriet Stout.

Young Mr. Norris and young Mr. Culley, who went out with the California emigrants from this place in April last, having become discouraged, have concluded to return, and are now on their way home.

The Illustrated Phrenological Almanac, and the Illustrated Water-Cure and Health Almanac, each for 1850: New York, Fowler & Wells.

We are indebted to the enterprising publishers for copies of the above publications. They contain much interesting and valuable matter. We hope our booksellers will get a supply of them for the benefit of years is \$32,000. This shows a continued employ-

John A. Graham, Esq., of the Peru Sentinel, is the democratic nominee for Representative from Wabash and Miami counties. We are pleased to see this, not only because it is a proper appreciation of a member of the editorial corps, but as a deserved compliment to personnl worth. The district is democratic and we presume he will be elected.

The Washington Union publishes a three column letter from General Cass, in reply to the recent statements of J. W. Webb, of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer, and defining Gen. C.'s position upon several topics, particularly the Wilmot proviso, We shall publish the letter as soon as we can find room for it.

An attempt was made a few days ago, at Cincinnati, to poison the family of Capt. Summons, of the well known steamboat Pike No. 7. The family comprised some eight or nine persons. Arsenic was put into their tea. One person, (a woman employed in the family as a seamstress,) who drank of the tea, is dead, and four others, including Capt. Summons. are dangerously ill. James Summons, a son of the Captain, has been arrested on suspicion. He has been very dissipated, and it is presumed his object was to get possession of the property of the family, supposing their death would be attributed to the prevailing epidemic.

Cr Joseph S. Jenckes, Esq., has been appointed Cashier of the Branch Bank at Terre Haute.

That Cholera Case.

The Journal of the 20th, reported that a case of cholera had occurred in this city. We inquired about it, among those believed to be cognizant of the circumstances attending the illness and death of the deceased; could not believe it a case of cholera, and so stated in our paper of the 21st. The Journal of the 23d, while admitting that "the Sentinel's statement of the case is substantially the same as the Journal's," still contends that it was a case of cholera. It sticks to this, not because it makes any "pretensions to a knowledge of medical science," but upon "the authority of one of the attending physicians." The Journal gave no authority for the statement in the first place, but made it apparently upon the strength of its own judgment and knowledge. Authorities differ, however. We were sustained by the report of the Board of Health, all physicians of the allopathic school, as it appeared in our paper of Saturday. And a report of the same Board, through the Journal, dated a day afterwards (the 20th) sustains us in language still stronger. The Board, in the latter, say that, "up to this time our city remains ENTIRELY FREE FROM CHOLERA." They report no case past or present. Here is authority against authority; but three to one in our favor.

The Journal says-" Unlike the editors of the Sentinel, we make no pretensions to a knowledge of medical science, and are consequently unable to say what would be the effect of the dose mentioned; it is not probable that any man would give 10 or 15 grains of morphine, unless, like the Sentinel men do sometimes, he was practising without any knowledge of the medicine he was using."

By the way, we did not say that any such dose was given to this patient.

Considering its confession of utter ignorance, the Journal should talk less dogmatically. As to our "pretensions," we do pretend to know "a hawk from a handsaw," at least; but if the Journal is informed of our practising "without any knowledge of the medicine" used, it is at liberty to expose our malpractice. We have, we confess, administered some hard doses to that concern; and though they may not have cured it, perhaps the failure was owing to the fact that its "complication of diseases" are both "constitutional" and "chronic," and beyond the reach of remedial means. Some of the most authoritative of "the books," for instance, teach that leprosy is incurable.

We don't deal very extensively in anecdotes in the way of political illustration; still less should we in the grave matter of "medical science." But we remember to have read of a certain doctor, whose prescriptions in a certain case superinduced convulsions. The friends were alarmed; but not the doctor. He affirmed that the case as it originally presented itself was beyond the reach of his skill; he therefore had intentionally occasioned fits. He "was h-ll on Greensburgh, Decatur co., Monday, July 30, 1 o'clock fits;" and now was cock sure of a cure. Before we can cure the diseases of the Journal, we fear we shall be obliged to "knock it into fits," and rely upon antispasmodics accordingly! We are quite sure we have a specific under such circumstances.

We are not desirous of making this a personal matter with the Journal, or any body else. Its insinuations that we desire to disguise the truth in any way, are, however, gratuitous and unfounded; quite as much so as an insinuation on our part might be, that the Journal is willing to hazard the injurious effects of a cholera panic, for the sake of extending or extenuating the professional reputation of one of

What we said about this matter was dictated solely by a regard for truth and the public good. If any one is aggrieved, our columns are open, as they ever body, are respectfully requested to give him a hear- are in similar cases, for the redress of actual grievances, and the correction of error. We are also amenable to the law, and are ready to meet the consequences of an appeal to it,-conscious as we are of the purity of our motives and intentions, and the righteousness of our cause.

AN INCIDENT OF THE CHOLERA, -We are credibly informed that at Columbus, Ia., where the Cholera has been very fatal, a lady about fifty years of age, was seized with cholera on Saturday morning last, and died, as was supposed, about 5 o'clock in the

She had had administered to her calomel and

In the evening her son-in-law was attacked by the same disease, and was lying and being treated for it in the same room where the old lady was laid out in the habiliments of death. About day-light on Sunday morning the old lady rose up and desired to know what all the excitement was about, and if she hadn't slept

She and her son-in-law are now doing well .- Cin.

We learn through a gentleman from Columbus, that the Enquirer is nearly, but not altogether correctly informed in the above case. The woman came to life as represented, but 12 hours afterwards actually died. We are told, that she in the first place took some quack nostrum, not calomel and opium; but nearly all the quack cholera specifics of course contain opium, and generally camphor, and are worse county, 4 miles south of Newport it is very severe. | than cholera itself. That's our opinion, and we suppose it's not agin the law for us to entertain it. If others choose to differ from us, and swallow the medicine instead of our opinion, they are at liberty to

> ONE OF THE MARTYRS .- Many tears are shed by the Locofoco editors and letter-writers, at the "tyrannical decapitation" of General Armstrong, the Consul at Liverpool. The Nashville Whig presents this matter in its proper light. General Armstrong has had his turn, with a full share of honor and profit, or of unrequited labor. Read. General Armstrong was appointed Postmaster at Nashville in 1830, and held that office until he was appointed Consul to Liverpool in 1845-13 years. His compensation at \$2,000 a year amounted to \$26,000. During this period, without resigning, he served a campaign as Brigadier General in Florida, seven months at \$300 a month, \$2,100. The emoluments of the Consul at Liverpool are estimated at \$12,000 a year, but say \$8,000-4 ment of 17 years, with an aggregate compensation of \$60,100! A right snug business. The people will not object to the equalizing process which shuts off such a monopoly and opens the way to somebody else .- Cin. Gazette.

> Well: "Sauce for the Goose should be sauce for the Gander," should it not? The whig candidate for county clerk in this county, has enjoyed a "continued employment of 17 years with an aggregate compensation" of very little less than \$60,100, if any, and yet he asks an election for another term of seven years! If the people of Marion county accede to this modest request, \$20,000 at least will be added to Mr. Duncan's wealth. "A right snug business," truly. We hope the people will give diligent heed to the last sentence in the paragraph above quoted. Just the thing, exactly.

THE WHEAT .- The Fort Wayne Times says in that vicinity "the crops will generally furnish an

average yield." The Wabash Courier (Terre Haute) says the wheat, slthough somewhat injured by rust, will yield an average crop in that neighborhood.

The Journal and Express of Hamilton, Canada West, says there never was a finer prospect of abundant crops than at the present season.

Rev. John K. Lord, an eloquent and popular divine of Cincinnati, died of cholera on Friday. He was sick but a few hours. He was the son of the Rev. Dr. Lord, president of Dartmouth College, New Western Stage Company.

termination is worthy of all praise:

CIRCULAR. CENTRAL OFFICE, WESTERN STAGE CO.,) Indianapolis, July 14, 1849.

NOTICE TO ALL CONCERNED. The President of the United States having very roperly recommended to the people to observe the irst Friday in August as a day of Humiliation and that, in consequence of such recommendation, the Western Stage Company, in the States of Indiana and Illinois, have determined not to run any coaches on that day. All agents and every other person inirected to strictly carry out this determination. P. CAMPBELL, Contractor.

E. S. ALVORD, General Agent.

was brought before our Court of Common Pleas, doubting that he will be triumphantly sustained. Judge Hammond presiding, by a change of venue, understood to have been obtained at the instance of the defendant. It was tried last week, and we took notes of the testimony at the trial. It was warmly contested on both sides and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff of \$4000 damages. It was not only the intelligent jury who rendered it, because that was their perils, and give them in all time to come a day like not a part of their province. But because the Judge, our Courts, taught counsel that the only way to administer justice, abide by the law, expedite public ciations are daily stealing from the many to the few. business, and preserve their own dignity, was to "set the example." No personal allusions are intended .-[Reporter.] The testimony must have been satisfacat present,-and shows that juries of Marion County cannot, and will not, look upon such cases with many

For Plaintiff .- Th. D. Walpole, Smith & Yandes.

The editor of the Pa. Ledger gives a description of a Patent Rotary Sewing Machine, which he used in harness making, but instead of being the same in reality, the two threads used by the machine, by being made to cross each other, lock together within the ponctures made by the needle in the cloth, puncture, where they again cross and lock as before, and so on, each of the threads extending upon the side of the cloth throughout.

Tailors, dressmakers, &c., can tell better than we can as to the applicability of this stitch to the variin straight lines, according to a chalked mark, and is tions are performed by turning a small crank.

EVANSVILLE AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILROAD .- The friends of the above contemplated Railroad appear to New Mexico be moving. Judge Lockhart, of Evansville, in a letter to a friend at this place, says: "Your road, (the White river, and unite with us at Princeton. We qualified teleration of opinion and action. are anxious to have Capt. Morris make a survey for us." The Evansville road, if made, would certainly to and from New Orleans. It intersects the Ohio river, passing through one of the finest countries in the West, so much lower down than any other coners, to be in the Eastern Atlantic Cities, by Railway river route, on the steam-boat, be at Cincinnati. The distance from Indianapolis to Evansville is only about 160 miles, or about 8 hours run, and from Indianapolis to the Atlantic Cities, on the direct central route, the running time will be about the same as from Cincinnati to those cities.

Institute for the Blind, will shortly commence a tour with two of his pupils through part of the State, for to repudiate the cypher in the cabinet of the country. the purpose of informing the blind and their friends of the existence and ojects of the institute, in order | Gen. Taylor before the election; and that the appointments to procure the attendance of pupils. He requests us to state that he will, unless accidentally prevented, be at Shelbyville on the 27th inst., at Greensburg on the 30th. Brookville on the 31st, Connersville on the 2d August, Centreville on the 3d, Richmond on the 4th,
Winchester on the 7th, Muncie on the 8th, Greenfield
on the 10th

It is his appealation to make a state of the second on the 10th. It is his expectation to make a public address at each of these places. Those friendly to the object of his visit, will confer a favor upon Mr. C. by having the proper arrangements made before his arrival, as he can remain but a short time in each

been written, that we have not thoroughly scruticized. murder Mr. Merriweather." Every thing in the way of topography, meteorology, and physical geography in all its details that bore on the subject in any way, was fully explored, and there is not a truth in geometry, or any other exact science, more susceptible of demonstration, than the malarial origin of cholera is. There is no place on earth where cholera has appeared, that was not a malarial spot at the time of the appearance of cholera. If these are not indisputable truths, there is not one on

There now, you have it, in black and white; and vere it not for the fact that "doctors differ." the uestion might be regarded as settled. Go it, Hal-

The verdict of a jury in New Orleans, of "murder without capital punishment," has occasioned much comment in the North, where the juries have no such discriminative jurisdiction. In Louisiana, however, the law authorizes the jury to judge of the character of the punishment in capital cases, and hence the verdict which appeared so singular.

Juries in this State possess an equivalent power, to apportion punishment, and we think it one of the est features of our criminal law.

Or Peaches were sold in the Cincinnati market a few mornings since, at \$8 per bushel!

Hou. Wm. J. Brown.

We neglected in our last to publish the following | It will be seen by reference to another column that ircular from the Western Stage Company, by which the family of Mr. Brown has been visited by sickness t will be seen that they will not run their coaches in and death. He has in consequence, been prevented the States of Indiana and Illinois, (the extent of their from attending some of his appointments, as well as contracts,) on the first Friday of August. This de- from mingling as freely with his fellow-citizens of the several counties generally as it was his desire and expectation to do. This sad berervement, which can only by appreciated by parents who have been called upon to lay down their children in the grave, has caused him to neglect the canvass to such an extent as to require this explanation to his friends and the people. It would be exceedingly ungencrous and base in those who are endeavoring to compass Mr. Brown's Prayer, and that all persons abstain from their secu- defeat, to take advantage of this dispensation of Provar employment, the undersigned hereby give notice idence to out false stories in circulation, which he can neither have time to hear of or counteract, and we hope no such disreputable course will be resorted to by our opponents. As a politician and a democrat, erested and employed by the Company are hereby Mr. Brown is well known to the people of this district; what he has been in times past he is now. If he was worthy of the enthusiastic support of the democratic party in past contests with the common enemy, CRIM. CON. CASE .- An action of Crim. Con., in he is so still. He can afford to throw himself therefore the case of Andrew Jarratt against Joseph Swope, upon the generosity of his friends and the party, not

Pennsylvania.

At the Democratic State Convention, held at Pittsburgh, July 4th, the following, among other resolu-

tions, were adopted, separately and unanimously: Resolved, That with struggling Freedom every where, the sympathies of the Democratic party keep watchful company "warmly" contested on both sides; but we think too wheresoever the people are lifting up their voices in a manly much so. Not that we find fault with the verdict, shout for independence, we here, on the de bration day of our own, give them back for answer the fell utterance of the heart's best hope, that God's blessing will smile upon

Resolved, That it is our duty to watch, with a jealous with a dignity and an urbanity seldom witnessed in eye, our own liberties-and to resist early and always every encroachment upon the general right of the people. We regard with serious alarm the powers which corporate asso-

Resolved, That prodigal grants of special privileges, we will dispute forever. No new bank; nor any recharter without stringent individual liability; and every possible restraint the law can lay on banking corporations, we hold to be an imperative necessity of the times. There is no tory to the jury-but it is too lengthy for our columns safety, and can be none, except in a firm and faithful adherence to the specie basis. Resolved, That the interests and rights of labor it is bu

just to defend. The labor of the country is the wealth of the country, and the impulse of her progress and prosperity Resolved, That all power should remain with and be For Plaintiff.—Th. D. Walpole, Smith & Yandes. wielded by the people, except where, for concentration and For Defendant.—Riley of Hancock, and W. & J. convenience, it is necessary to confide the same to sgents. We approve not only of an elective Judiciary, but of elect-

ing all public servants by the people—who are fully competent themselves to do what they employ others to do.

Resolved, That the Democratic party adheres now, as in has ever done, to the constitution of the country. Its letter and spirit they will neither weaken nor destroy; and they saw in operation in Philadelphia. He says it is a re-declare that slavery is a domestic local institution of the very ingenious, a very simple, and a very effective South, subject to State law alone, and with which the Geninstrument. We do not know the technical terms used by tailors for different kinds of stitches; but this machine makes what we should call a lock stitch. It resembles in outward appearance the double stitch ion-nor do we consider it a part of the compromise of the Constitution, that slavery should forever travel with the ad vancing column of our territorial progress.

Maine.

The following are the most important of the reso and thence returning, stretch to the next stitch or lutions passed by the late Democratic State Convention at Augusta :

Resolved. That when the President shall submit his nomi nations to the Senate for confirmation, it will become the duty of that body to vindicate our fellow-citizens, whose reputations have been libelled by his acts, and to convict

him of the violation of his deliberate pledges. Resolved, That the institution of human Slavery is at vaous purposes required. It sews in circular shape or riance with the theory of our Government, abhorrent to the common sentiment of mankind, and fraught with danger to all who come within the sphere of its influence; that the said to be capable of completing one yard per min- Federal Government possesses adequate power to inhibit its ute. The machine is portable, not occupying more existence in the territories of the Union; that the constitutionality of this power has been settled by judicial construcroom than a lady's small workstand, and its opera- tion, by contemporaneous exposition, and by repeated acts of legislation; and that we enjoin upon our Senators and Representatives in Congress to make every exertion and employ all their influence to procure the passage of a law forever excluding Slavery from the Territories of California and

Resolved, That although the exercise of the power of excluding Stavery from the Territories of this Union has received the sanction of every republican administration, yet Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad,) is now re- it involves a principle which has never formed a part of the garded es one of the best roads under construction in distinctive ereed of the National Democratic Republican party; and from the nature of the case it cannot be made the West, and I hope to see the day when a branch of an element of that creed. The only "common ground," your road will extend down between the branches of therefore, which can be occupied by the Democracy of the several States in respect to it, is one of absolute and un-Resolved, That while we most cheesfully concede to our

Southern brethren the right, on all occasions, to speak and act with entire freedom on questions connected with slavery be one of great importance, and one of the most in- in the Territories, we claim the exercise of the same right for ourselves; and any attempt, from any quarter, to stigviting and useful branches of the main central line to matize us or our representatives for advocating or defending and from the Ohio river, to the travel and business the opinions of our people upon this subject, will be repelpassing up and down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, led as an unwarrantable act of aggression on the rights of the citizens of this State.

The Democratic State Convention recently held in templated road, as to avoid much of the difficulty of Iowa, adopted some caustic and powerful resolutions navigation occasioned by low waters and ice, while in regard to General Taylor and his appointments. it would enable the passengers in the boats, and oth- They hit the nail upon the head, and are as follows: Resolved, That the administration of Gen. Taylor, so far as it has proceeded upon its mission, has unblushingly falsion the direct central route through Indianapolis and
Bellefontaine, Ohio, before they could possibly by the
which can go before the country upon one set of issues, and immediately after its installation into power, enter upon the practice of another set, is more than ever deserving of the reprobation of the world, and of the continued and uncomomising hostility of the democratic party.

Resolved, That General Taylor, for the part which he has played, or has been made to play, in this disgraceful game of deception, has displayed a want of honest principle, or a weakness of mind and character, which equally disqualify him for the place he holds, and fully justifies the worst pre-Mr. CHURCHNAN, the principal of the Indiana dictions ever made against his fitness for the Presidency, and that although once we may have admired the soldies in the tented field, we are now rejuctantly brought to condemn and Resolved. That the removals in this State have been made without cause and in direct violation of the professions of

which have followed have been made in equal violation of the same professions. Resolved. That the appointment of a bureau officer from this State, in the person of Firz HERRY WARREN, is an act deserving the censure and undisguised condemnation which nothing, in the way of moral turpitude, which may mark the future character of General Taylor's administration. This is the way for Democratic freemen to speak.

The Louisville Courier, a whig paper, on the morning of the 20th, put forth the following incendi-

The Louisville Courier is hammering away on "We received last night a letter from Frankfort is yet. Malaria is its hobby, its forte, its one which we shall endeavor to find room for to-morrow. idea. All diseases, cholera inclusive, arise from ma- It contains a grave and serious charge or insinuation agains three gentlemen of this city, who heretofore laria, it would have us believe. The editor ought to have been considered eminently respectable—Messrs. know, for he says—

Chapman Coleman, Judge Nichols and Rev. W. L. "There is not a place on the face of the earth, Breckenridge. For our part we do not believe they where cholera has prevailed, and of which a history has were concerned in the late outrageous attempt to

> On the next morning the letter referred to wa published in the Courier, but there was nothing in i to justify or in the least excuse the infamous use of the respectable names thus paraded before the public What words of condemnation could be too strong to express the public indignation against a newspape which, for the mere gratification of having its column sought after for a single day, would thus wantonl throw such a suspicion upon men of pure lives an irreproachable character?

DEATH OF LITTLEJOHN. - The Western Olive Branch, published at Indianapolis, Indiana, states that Augustus Littlejohn, the celebrated Revivalist, recently died in the Ohio Penitentiary, whither he had been sent under the assumed name of Hamilton, but just previous to his death acknowledged that he was none other than Littlejohn, the Revivalist.

The Olive Branch is now printed at Cincinnati

not Indianapolis. Down to 0!-The Boston Post gives the follow ing gentle poke in the ribs of Taylorism:

"The whig presses complain hugely that somebody has been comparing the President to Nero. He is certainly more like Zero."

The Pestilence. city, to the one absorbing dread of the cholera. This the Washington Union: in violence in this city daily, until we can scarcely stopped the outery against the independent treasury, look at its ravages without a shudder of terror. Already it has carried off over five thousand of our population, and now its blows fall with more fearful and fatal rapidity than ever. To add to our terror, medification. Indeed, the responsible editor of the New cal specifies and medical skill, become each day more York Courier, in a recent letter from the West, has gress to fatality. Indeed, most of our eminent medi- and abandoned the old issue in relation to the curcal men now declare the disease an outlaw, to which rency. These indications are so far satisfactory to no known rules of treatment can be applied with any the commercial public, that it gives promise of some cut out of periodicals of the day, and have now got attempts at exclusive privileges for corporations and teen different modes of treating this disease, each in his speech of 1838, estimated that under the indefrom eminent medical men of the United States, who have no doubt, or at least had no doubt when they published their respective specifics, that they would dollars for a year, and intimated the impossibility of Alas, how wofully mistaken they were. Some of \$20,000,000 always to lie dead in the government these very doctors have fallen victims themselves to vaults. In the city of New York alone the following their mistakes, and others have lost all confidence in receipts and payments of coin have been made: their own specifies. One of them, Dr. W., we rec-collect well, a few days ago came into our office, and Payments " " 1846, to June 30, 1849, \$73,877,058 03 Payments " " 72,790,476 04 told us to say editorially, for him, that he had discovered a specific against cholers, upon the efficacy of Total receipts and payments, which he would stake his existence. He would, for There remained on hand, at this point, \$1,331.222 a just compensation, impart a knowledge of it to the as the result of these stupendous operations, amidst a public, and he desired us to call the attention of the money market cheaper than perhaps ever before city authorities to the fact. We did so, but hardly known, with exchanges more equal and a general was it done, until in a few hours sickness Dr. W. was currency more steady than our financial history can himself numbered with the dead-a victim to cholera parallel. and to his own specific for the disease.

Many other cases of a like nature could be cited. all going to slow that science thus far has been totally inefficient to arrest the ravages of this destroyer. United States who emigrated in previous years. It Not that we would decry the efforts or the skill of the was ascertained by the commission that the amount medical faculty of our city;-no; far from it; they are paid in the United States for passages for intended the only hope the victim has of escape. But experience has shown, that in many cases even all their and in Ireland, exclusive of Barings Brothers' house skill will avail nothing. The disease is an outlaw, at Liverpool, was, in 1848, £460,000-say \$2,500,that medical principles cannnot be applied to with any | 000. What a proof this affords, not only of the certainty of success. Contrary to our first supposi-tions, it seems now to have little or no regard to the classes of society it attacks, as the rich fall with the poor; the temperate and comfortable in life, along fuge of the oppressed! The 190,000 immigrants with the dissolute, the abandoned, or the wretched. starved out of their native country by British oppres-The past week's bill of mortality proves this; as in it sion, and indebted to relatives for the means of eswill be found numbers of what are called the better cape, will shortly repay the debt of gratitude, by reclass of society; a large number of these, females, leasing at least as many more from the clutch of too, whom we are bound to believe were prudent and priests and peers. It will be observed that this sum temperate. On the other hand, three or four hundred annually paid by the immigrants, and which cannot generally impoverished, dirty, and wretched foreign- be short of \$3,000,000, forms a considerable item in ers, quarantined below this city, remain comparative- the monetary transactions of the two countries, but ly healthy, in all their filth and discomforts. As re- the largest portion of it returns to the pockets of gards the city itself, we have heard it remarked often American ship owners, and is not in fact ultimately paid out of the country; while a considerable amount the least amount of sickness. What then can be the of British and European capital finds its way hither laws that govern this disease? If care, cleanliness, in the possession of more prosperous adventurers. A and all the comforts of life, judiciously used, form no considerable proportion of the people that so arrive barrier, what will arrest it? We frankly confess we pass into the western country, and become independo not possess the shadow of any knowledge on the dent landholders and republican freemen. matter. All we can say, is, to do what we can to For the year 1848 the number of emigrants from -St. Louis Union, July 12.

of whig hatred for the "spoils," is from the Cincin- migration from the St. Lawrence to the Hudson nati Enquirer. Perhaps a whig may be occasionally found, who will be really disgusted at the greediness SINGULAR CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE .- Our readof these fool birds; but what else have they a right ers will doubtless remember an account of a shocking to expect, knowing as they do, that the only platform murder, which appeared in our columns a few weeks of Taylorism, which was indicated during the Presity of Potnam. Mr. David Ross, a very wealthy and dential canvass, was the prizes of power and place to prominent citizen of that county, was returning from

out of power looked upon the practice as utterly de- which led to this conclusion, was the examination of be to a high minded whig.

JNO. BROUGH, Esq. :- Dear Sit: Mr. -- informed me we understand, was one of the strongest circumstana few days since, that you had recently held some post under cas that settled suspicion on the young man .- Dalton the late Administration not since filled, and urged me to ap- (Ga.) Eagle. ply for it. He could not tell what it was, but said it had something to do with the examination of accounts of public officers of the General Government in Ohio.

only a temporary situation, and what its emoluments. I would not trouble you to answer this, but I can find no I would not trouter you to subject.

one here, who can inform me on the subject.

Very respectfully.

Manison, July 16, 1849. examination of the office of the Surveyor of the Port of

under this "no-party" administration; and that I cannot put collection was taken up, but what the sum was we you upon the scent of a portion of the "spoils" adequate to your services, and belonging to you of course as one of the our services, and belonging to victors" in the fight. Very respectfully, JNO. BROUGH.

JOHN C. CALHOUN .- Our readers are aware that rier, 2. Mr. Calhoun has caused to be published in a South surance to denounce those who are faithful." He

(Calhoun) denies being fevorable to disunion, and Whig Error.-There is no greater error made says that he was always favorable to compromise, but than when some papers say that "Taylor is President that Northern fanatics prevented it. He claims the of the people." It is error all over, and nothing merit for voting for Clayton's compromise, and taunts else. He is a great minority President, and nothing Benton as the cause of its rejection. He denies being more. It should be kept before the people, that 180,the author of the Missouri Compromise, which he for Taylor-who was elected simply by the plurality saye was Henry Clay's, and argues the difference be- rule of counting. Only one New England State, tween that and the Proviso charge against him of Rhode Island, cast a majority for General Taylor! having, in Mr. Monroe's Cabinet, sustained the pow- Only one section of the country, the southwestern er to restrict Slavery in the Territory. He denies, States, cast a majority for Taylor-the other four in fact, every assertion made by Mr. Benton in his ad- great sections of country gave large majorities dress, and charges that Benton offered a proposition against him! These facts cannot be denied, and to abolish Slavery in one-half of Texas, so as to hem they should not be forgotten. They should occasionin the South by surrounding it by abolitionists. The whole address is bitter, and clothed in the strongest that through sheer accident he is President, and

This speech will attract much attention in the polit- made by himself and friends before election. ical world, though it will utterly fail to arrest the ten- whenever he violates those recorded promises, or al-

The principal study pursued in a school of whales is supposed to be elecution, as they are much in the habit of spouting.

Lately in the north part of the State, a Mr. Hawks ropes," shrewdly says that bowing is a science by and a Miss Thomas were intermerried, upon which the Goshen Democrat says:

Miss Thomas and Eleazer are joined together, In bonds much stronger than cords of leather, While Hope to the happy pair thus talks, "May you raise a young breed of Tommy Hawks!"

SUB-TREASURY, &c .- We extract the following All worldly matters have now given way in this paragraphs from the commercial correspondence of

terrible destroyer of the human race seems to increase The plethora of money in the great reservoirs has inefficent and useless to arrest the disease in its procertainty of success. In evidence of this, we have respite from the eternal state of transition which the them sticking up at the end of our writing desk, four- classes so l. ng kept up. The Hon. Daniel Webster, do all for the cure of the cholera ascribed to them. it, while he asserted that the operation would require

IMMIGRATION .- The British emigration commission report that three-fourths of the whole expense of the emigration from Ireland is discharged by those in the

ward off this disease, and trust to Providence. Come Great Britain was 248,089 persons; of these 235,what may, be cheerful, be contented, be resigned, and we lessen its terrors if we cannot avert it altogether. 731 were steerage passengers, of whom 189,251 were Irish—129,576 having sailed from Liverpool, and 59,675 from Ireland. The extensive arrangements made by the New York packet-ships for their POLITICAL BUZZARDS .- The following rich example accommodation has been one means of diverting the

his factory on the Oconce river, to his family resi-John M. Clayton, Secretary of State, in a let. dence, about half a mile or three quarters distant, at ter replying to an invitation to attend a dinner to be 9 o'clock on a dark night. While passing through given by his whig friends on the 4th instant, says, the swamp on foot and alone, he was shot dead with The departments at Washington have been crowded a double barrel gun, in the hands of some person unby a host of expectants of office, never before exceed- known. One of the charges took effect in the head, ed, not even in the first year of the advent of Jack- and the other in the body of the deceased. The assonism." A similar account is given by all who have sassin stood so near as to burn his victim with the been at Washington since the advent of the "no powder. The coroner's jury, after a patient and laparty" administration, and who have written on the borious investigation, rendered a verdict, charging a subject, Democrats as well as Whigs. The rush for son of Mr. Ross with the morder. We learn from a the "spoils" has had no parallel. Those who while citizen of Putnam, that one of the circumstances grading to an American citizen, and as fit only for one of the wads with which the gun was loaded. It 'hungry, brawling, red-mouthed locofocos," are appeared in evidence that the deceased was the only among the foremost in the pushing, wrangling, fam. subscriber to the Macon Telegraph in his neighborishing crowd, that are pressing forward to get a por- hood; and upon close examination, it was discovered tion of the "plunder." But bad as that is, who would that one of the wads was composed of a piece torn have thought any of them would have applied to De- from that paper. And we learn from another source, mocrats to aid them in scenting out the spoils? Yet that the number of the paper from which the wad was so it is, as the following correspondence will show, torn was found in a shot-bag which had been used by We omit the name of the whig, who is a prominent young Ross, on the same day the murder was comone of this city. How humiliating such a thing must mitted. The piece was compared, and fitted so complete as to satisfy the jury that the wad had been ta-CINCINNATI, July 9, '49. ken from the same paper found in the shot-bag. This,

AID TO THE POPE .- In compliance with the decree Will you be good enough to advise me whether you held of the Roman Catholic Council of Baltimore, a colany such place, what its duties, and whether a regular or lection was taken up in the several Catholic churches in this city yesterday, in aid of Pope Pius. In the Cathedral, high mass was chanted, but no sermon was preached. Rev. Mr. O'Brien read a text from the Scripture, and then a long letter from Bishop Fitzpatrick, in which a call was made upon the faithful DEAR SIR-I held no office or appointment under the late of the church to contribute their mite to the support administration of the general government whatever. At the of the exiled Pontiff and successor of St. Peter. The request of the Secretary of the Treasury, I made the annual letter was a pious appeal to the congregation, and Cincinnati, and reported thereon, which occupied me some made no allusion to the political events which have taken place at Rome, and which induced the Pope to I really regret there are not offices enough to " go round " quit that city. After the reading of the letter, the could not learn. As there is some doubt in the minds of many good Catholics as to the necessities of his Holiness, we rather think the amount will not far exceed an ordinary Sunday collection .- Boston Cou-

Carolina paper what he is pleased to call an answer Roman Catholic churches throughout the city and subto Col. Benton's Jefferson City speech on the slavery urbs, very large sums were collected for the relief of question. We have only received a brief telegraph- Pope Pius IX. At Saint Peter's Church, Barclay ic summary of the address, which we give as follows: street, the handsome sum of \$750 was received; at Mr. Calhoun begins with declaring Mr. Benton un- Saint James's Church, James street, over \$500 were worthy of notice, and personally he (Calhoun) has taken, and the sums at all the other churches were worthy of notice, and personally he (Calhoun) has proportionably large. Supposing the Roman Cathonever thought it worth while to raise him to the dignity of a rival, nor considered it important whether and Williamsburgh to be twenty-five, (and that is he was put down or not; but as Benton strikes at the about the number,) and the receipts to average \$250 Southern cause through him, (Calhoun,) he feels it at each, the total realized would be 6,200. The wrihis duty to repel his attacks. He says "Benton's effort appears to prove him unfaithful to the Southern pence yesterday, and he must do them the justice to cause, and es aiding the Free-soilists and Abolition- say that every one of them repudiated the idea of ists. This they will understand, and rejoice at his giving Pio Nino a cent, except for the purpose of his speech, as helping to weaken Southern confidence in me. It is not the first time a deserter has had the as-

should be so viewed, as long as he fulfile the pledges dency of the times in favor of Benton and Free Soil! lows his cabinet to violate them, just so often should reference be made to his accidental election, and his double dealing and deceptive course .- New Haven Register.

Bowing .- Some witty chap, who "knows the by turning and twisting themselves, keep in the sun-shine of fashion. Bow reverently to a million of dollars, most respectfully to a hundred thousand, courteously to fifty thousand, civility to ten thousand, and never know poverty by sight.